LAST CHAPTER OF THE WAR

The Twelve Notable Days Preceding the Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

The Campaign from March 29 to April 9, 1865 -The Drawing of the Net-The Battle of Five Forks-The Pursuit and the End.

"You fellows are getting to be old mendo you know it?" said one veteran to a half dozen comrades who have a way of dropping in of evenings to one of those resorts where pipes are smoked with impunity, and stories of the war are told and fields are refought and won-some that were lost twenty-five years ago.

"I don't know why you should make such a reflection as that upon the rest of us-you whose head is as bald as a egg, and whose beard is that of a patriarch," retorted one of the party, as he scratched a match which he applied to a fresh pipe of tobacco when he had fired these shots at the veteran who made the first observation.

"Well, I made the remark because it occurred to me that it was twentyfive years ago this time that Grant was closing up the rebellion in Virginia. I meant no reflection upon you, be-

were well fitted out—not with two pairs of shoes and a trunk full of clothes, but with one good suit on his back and a change if he would carry it. No one in the line knew when we were to set out, but when two divisions of the Army of the James camped in our rear one night, and orders were given late in the evening to be ready to march at daybreak, everybody knew that the hour had come, and that the day was Wednesday, March 29. Everybody knew that was to be first attempted—the capture of Five Forks—and everybody realized what an undertaking it was. Grant got the start of Lee, and had his army well in position before the confederate leader was aware of it. All of the line north of the James was held by one division. Then when we were to set out, but when two divisions of the Army of the James camped in our rear one night, and orders were given late in the evening to be ready to march at daybreak, everybody knew that the hour had come, and that the day was Wednesday, March 20. Everybody knew what was to be first attempted—the capture of Five Forks—and everybody realized what an undertaking it was. Grant got the start of Lee, and had his army well in position before the confederate leader was aware of it. All of the line north of the James was held by one division. Then came the Ninth Corps, then the Sixth, and next two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, which left the Second and Fifth Corps, with the cavalry, to operate against the enemy's right in the jungles and pine forests from Hatcher's run southeast to Five Forks. It was a beautiful morning when we started out. For once, the Army of the Potomac appeared to get the start of when we started out. For once, the Army of the Potomac appeared to get the start of the historical rain-storm, but by dark the rain had overtaken us, and it always seemed to be Lee's best ally. The Second Corps crossed Hacher's run, and, keeping its connection to the right, with the Twenty-fourth Corps in the works, faced toward the enemy's intrenched lines. It was old ground, and its traditions were not pleasant. Twice had the two corps been over the ground, to come back. The Fifth Corps, making a wider detour, swung up and made connection with the left of the Second. But no man in the line could tell about anything except in

the second. But no man it the time could tell about anything except in his own immediate vicinity, so deep sell wooded, sheridan, with all the cavalry, made a wider detour and appeared in the vicinity of Five Forks. At nightfall we had a connected line on the White Oak road, and Sheridan well about Five Porks, two or three miles further to the southwest, in the woods. It was a most successful move, and, had not the rain fallen all night and until noon the 80th. Sheridan will about Five Porks, two or three miles further to the southwest, in the woods. It was a most successful move, and, had not the rain fallen all night and until noon the 80th. Sheridan wight have got Five Forks, on the Southkeet, in the woods. It was a most successful move, and, had not the rain fallen all night and until noon the 80th. Sheridan wight have got Five Forks, on the Southkeet, in the woods. It was a most successful move, and, had not the rain fallen all night and until noon the 80th. Sheridan wight have got Five Forks, on the Southkeet, we will be successful move, and had not the rain fallen all night and until noon the 80th. Sheridan wight have got Five Forks, on the Southkeet, we will night and every road of the forest covered country. With his usual skill be delivered an exposed brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps, daypped out of the lines, and, changing from a weep down upon the rebel force outsity which made it retreat in haste. The next day Sheridan moved up to invest Five Forks, but he was confronted with Lee's infantry, and was driven back, step by step, to Dinwiddie Court-bonse, where, in the willing the final charge of the conferates—the last they ever made—ware infantly, and was driven back, step by step, to Dinwiddie Court-bonse, where, in the willing the final charge of the conferates—the last they ever made—ware infantly, and was driven back, step by step, to Dinwiddie Court-bonse, where, in the willing the final charge of the conferates—the last they ever made—ware infantly, and was driven back in the w tell about anything except his own immediate vicinity. Corps had been ordered to march in the night and get in the rear of lar's infantry, but it got under way too late, as Lee, sniffing the danger, retired to his intreuched lines about Five Forks. Little was done the 31st, and it looked a little dubious. Wagons could not be moved, and the batteries were as uselers as if the guns had been made of wood. There was some skirmishing all along

the batteries were as uselers as if the guns had been made of wood. There was some skirmishing all along the Jine, the purpose on both sides being to keep the troops from going to Five Forks. April I dawned bright and clear. Sheridan had formed bis plan. It was to have the cavalry drive the enemy into his works on the extreme left, and to keep him occupied while the Fifth Corps, under cover of the woods, was to advance, and, by a grand left wheel, strike the confederate intrenchment on the flank and envelop Five Forks. It was an excellent plan, and, with Sheridan to see to its exexution, it was brilliantly carried out. It was to'clock in the afternoon before the Fifth Corps was ready to begin the grand movement. The wheel had not proceeded far before the left was hotly engaged, and some confusion occurred, but Sheridan was there, and the men returned to the deadly work. Then the cavalry got in its work on the extreme left, and soon another division of the Fifth, further to the right, swept over the extended earthworks and down upon Five Forks."

"I was there," broke in one of the listeners, "and I never saw a hotter place for twenty minutes; but the attack was so general, and the men were so full of pluck, that they could not be driven back. A confederate officer who was captured said that about the first thing he saw was a Yankee mounted on a mule, who had got on the works at some point, and demanded a

Yankee mounted on a mule, who had got on the works at some point, and demanded a surrender. But how they did skedaddle when they found cavalry and infantry pouring in ever their works on all sides but the rear! But one division of the Fifth Corps, which had swayed further to the right, got into the rear and stopped thousands of them as they fied from the entrenchments. It was a wild time, and if we had had an hour of daylight the whole outfit would have been bagged; but we were terribly mixed up, and could do little that hight. Miles, of the Second Corps, got after them, and struck the Southside railroad and captured lots of prisoners."

"Our command was not in the fight," said "Our command was not in the fight," said snother, "but we were building cordurey road to get trains to the lifth Corps, and were about two miles away. It was the sharpest infantry fire for twenty minutes that I ever heard, except in the Wilder-

which could clude us no longer. There were lots of traps, camp equipage and even paymasters' wagons with trunks full of confederate money, but it had no value, else we would have been rich. One of the boys got an officer's suit of gray, which he paymasters, telling us of Sheridan's success. It seemed too good to be true, because the rebs were cheering all along their fines. To keep them from going to strike theirdan we kept them engaged with a sharp fire and feints, but there was no good in it, as the rebs had all of five forks and April-fool day that they wanted. About midnight our brigade of the Second Corps was withdrawn and massed, but it was too

and, deploying, swept up and down the confederate lines, and then onward to the railfederate lines, and then onward to the railread. The Twenty-fourth Corps broke
through in its front, and the Second would
have done so, but the confederates had skedaddled so that we found ourselves marching
up toward Petersburg that Sunday morning unopposed. About noon the army reformed upon the inner lines of Petersburg,
which it was deemed best not to assault.
In fact, the Ninth and Twenty-fourth corps
had lost heavily in forcing the second line.
The Fifth and Sixth corps were following
Lee's army, which was pushing to the
northward, and had several short and
sharp encounters, but the confederates
were more intent on getting away than on were more intent on getting away than on fighting. I shall never forget that Sunday evening, how all the bands filled the air with triumphant music, and how one after another caught up 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' and along a mile played it in

"The news of Lee's disaster," broke in another, "is said to have come to Jeff Davis while he was in church in Richmond, and about the time that the clergyman was imploring the Divine aid for the confederate government, but he was too late; the thing was past praying for; but Davis made haste to get out of his capital with his com, his family and his Cabinet, and his subordihis family and his Cabinet, and his subordinates see the tobacco wavehouses on fire and burned a large strip of the town. Davis, to my mind, didn't show up well under the disaster—not like Lee, Longstreet and others. So sudden was the general attack in the morning that Lee was surprised and had time only to escape himself."

"We were to assault the inner line the next morning," continued the first speaker, "and the colored division was to do it, but before daylight the skirmishers had passed over the works to find that the enemy

have no doubt that each of you onrestves to be young men—but, you aren't. The men who were fighten twenty-five years ago are no long-ckens."

In that was a great campaign," put in thet; "and how the Confederacy went pieces when Five Forks was captured?"
There was a moment's silence; then one of ise number proceeded with the story of he campaign which began March 29, 1865, and closed at Appomattox Court-house, a losed at Appomattox Court-house, a week before, orders were given to pack up and send to the rear everything which was not needed for an active eampaign, and officers were directed to see that the men were well fitted out—not with two pairs of the sea and a trunk full of clothes, but with shees and the sheet of the star fully of chickens the same of the content of the first family of chickens the same of the content of the first family of chickens the same of the content of the first family of chickens the content of the content of the content of the content of the con over the works to find that the enemy

which he had ordered to that point, but he was amazed to find that the train bearing the life of his army and really the fate of the Confederacy, had been ordered to Richmond to help the escape of the Davis regime, and that the food which would have enabled his men to have escaped from his pursuer to Johnston, in North Carolina, had gone to Richmond and been burned in the conflagration. He could proceed no further until his famished men were fed, or half fed. So the whole of the next day was spent in foraging for a little sustenance. Meantime, Sheridan was pushing things with the cavalry and the Fifth Corps—the cavalry narrowing the country open to Lee's foragers, and the infantry racing to get ahead of him to say no thoroughfare. The night of the 4th Sheridan sent back word to Meade that if the Second Corps could get up during the next day he was sure that the thing could be ended near Jetersville. That message was received by Meade about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th. It had been a hard, toilsome day, marching, bridging creeks and corduroying quagmires for the trains. We had lain down to sleep without supper, for the best reason in the world—the historic reason of the boy Jack. We were sleeping well when orderlies came about, stirring up—commanding officers to read General Meade's order, which contained Sheridan's glowing promise, and his own appeal to respond with the alacrity that the Army of the Potomac had always displayed. I don't think that many of us felt under obligation to the brilliant Sheridan that morning, but all we had to do was to buckle on the harness, unstack arms and march, as we did not have to wait for such a trilling thing as breakfast, drawing the waist bolt a hole tighter instead. We

We were soon under way again, and we marched right smart, for every soldier was marched right smart, for every soldier was in earnest, now that there was a prospect of bagging such wary cld game as the Army of Northern Virginia. Late in the afternoon we began to come upon indications of an army, and as the sun sank we saw the Maltese cross of the Fifth Corps, and as the twilight deepened into darkness, the twinkle of the lights of small camp-fires disclosed the extended line of that command. We were massed in its rear, but we stood across Lee's path. He must either cut his way through, wait our attack or change his course, abandoning attack or change his course, abandoning his purpose to reach Johnston in North Carolina and make for Lynchburg and the mountains. He chose the latter alternative, and during the night began his movement. Early the next morning we moved out to reconnoitre, and found that he had es-caped, but his trains were seen in the distance: so, changing our course, we, the Second Corps, began the close pursuit. We came to a rather deep stream, but the bridge was burned and no pontoons were at hand, so the men plunged into the cold water, often to their waists, and continued

water, often to their waists, and continued the pursuit. The cavalry was already hovering on his flanks, and, encumbered with his trains, drawn by exhausted mules, the enemy could not make rapid progress. We soon struck his rear guard and deployed a skirmish line, and then began an ali-day fight on the run. Now and then the rear guard, which was a division, would get a good position, halt, and turn upon us. They would stop us for a time, but soon they would be flanked and forced to fly. It would be flanked and forced to fly. It was an awfully rough country along Sailor's creek. The Sixth Corps was on a parallel road, with the cavalry on another, and along in the afternoon came upon the enemy in a strong position, which he was disposed to hold until his trains escaped. From our position we could see the fight. The first brigade formed rushed down the decline, through the stream and up the hill with cheers; but when near the enemy's works he delivered a fire which made them recoil. But a full division came up, the cavalry got on the confederate flank, and a fresh charge was made, the breast-works fresh charge was made, the breast-works were swept, and a hand-to-hand fight took place, when the enemy, seeing that he was overpowered and surrounded, yielded; and a big grab it was—8,000 or 9,000 prisoners and a large part of a train. As the day closed we came upon the train, which could clude us no longer. There

midnight our brigade of the Second Corps
was withdrawn and massed, but it was too
cold to sleep much About daybreak the
most terrible canonade I ever heard began,
extending for miles from the Appointation

The second Corps
army was in a desperate condition. Since
April 1 it had not had the semblance of a
regular ration issued, and he was a fortunate
man who had a handful of raw corn to
parch, while all the animals were as near a general assault of the enemy's lines. After half an hoor the assault was made. The Ninth Corps was stopped outside the second line, but the Sixth Corps swept through

four hours he would be entirely surrounded, and forced to surrender. While there the enemy reduced his baggage, destroying large quantities of arms and burning many wagons. During the night the enemy stole away and resumed the painful flight for the mountains and to meet rations which had been ordered to come to his starving men from Lynchburg. The Union army was soon under way, the corps following him attacking when opportunity offered in order to retard his march, while the cavalry was pushing on to get shead of him, and other corps were marching on parallel roads. At one point that day several fresh mounds were discovered, which made an inquisitive Yankee so suspicious that he assumed the role of grave-robber. He did dot dig very deep before he came upon a dead confederate in the form of a twelve-pound cannon. 'Why don't the ribs sthop and foight it out loik min!' remarked a Union soldier of Irish tongue, whose feet were sore, as his command was pushing on after the retreating enemy. On every hand were sore, as his command was pushing on after the retreating enemy. On every hand were evidences that Lee's army was melting away, such as squads of worn-ont men, broken-down wagens, arms and baggage which the starving men could carry no longer. On April 8 there was little fighting, but hot parsuit. We marched day and night. That night the men got two days' rations of hard bread and coffee, which was to last four days, our command lying down

to last four days, our command lying down at 2 o'clock the morning of the 9th."

"That's better than we did," said one of the party. "The Twenty-fourth Corps marched all day and nearly all night—rather, we stumbled along, for the whole line recied and staggered as if it was collectively full of that apple jack which was found in limited quantities by foragers. We had a circuitous route, and were racing to get ahead of Lee; and it was well we did, for Sheridan had got his cavalry in front of the confederate army, and it made a mighty thin line."

events. Sheridan had divined the purpose of the enemy, which was to attack the cavalry, break through and continue the retreat. Early in the day the enemy moved upon the curtain of cavalry which had been drawn in front of the infantry, little thinking that behind it were solid lines of foot soldiers. The confederates rushed on, cheering the best they could, but when the screen of cavalry was drawn aside and the heavy lines of infantry loomed up the advance was stopped in amazement and the last rebel yell suddenly stuck in their throats, for they knew that they could not break that line, and that the race was up. It must have been to them a most significant thing that the front line of infantry, which stood there like a wall to forbid escape and to force upon them the humiliation of surrender, was the black division of the Twenty-fourth Corps—that this despised race, these men who had been slaves, and whom they would not treat as soldiers and prisoners of war, stood there to block the way and to be among those who would fire the last muskets and the first to see the baffled and beaten cohorts of the slaveholders' rebellion. It was the irony of fate. The Twenty-fourth Corps advanced, and would soon have been engaged had not the confederate leaders had the wisdom to see that the end was not only near, but had come—that the Army of Northern Virinia was hemmed in, and that any attempt to resist would be only to court annihilation. And so the white flag appeared, and a cessation of hostilities was requested." appeared, and a cessation of hostilities was

"You all know the glory of the sur-render at Appointtox, and all who were there will remember the sound of the last hostile cannon as it died away upon the morning air. For us, the whole earth smiled, nature put on her bright garments, the peach-trees were in bloom, the slopes of Appomattox Court-house were clothed in green and the sup payer shore so

The Firemen's relief fund vesterday in Treasurer Haughey's hands counted up \$44,345.26. Among the subscriptions was \$250 by the Bowen-Merrill Company. The latest amounts received by the treasurer are as follows:

American Express Company. Employes Indianapolis Car Manufactur-ing Company 203.90 Journal employes, additional 5.50 Noblesville Fire Department 55.10 Emma S. Bucher, Elmore, O 1.00 Miss Devor, "Pearl of Savoy" tickets 10.00

There are still several hundred dollars in ght; more than enough to make the fund

The Mortgage Bugaboo.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. I have seen considerable lately in the papers in regard to the farmers having their land mortgaged in our State. I have lived in Kokomo and Howard county over fortyfour years, long before the land came into market in the county. In the last ten years I have loaned to the farmers about \$140,000, in sums from \$200 to \$2,500. on two to five years' time, in the counties of Howard, Grant, Tipton, Miami, Hamilton and Clinton. Ninety-five per cent. of the amount loaned has been paid, and I have not fore-closed the first mortgage yet, nor have I lost one dollar in the whole amount loaned, either principal or interest, so I think the farmers in our part of the State have been, and are, doing well, and there is no need of getting alarmed about the farmers of Indiana.

RICHARD NIXON. Кокомо, Ind., April 3.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, Etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25cents,

OLSEN TIRED OF POLITICS

His Frank Opinion of Democratic Reformers and Their Partisan Tricks.

They Know Nothing but Party and Make Everything Tend Directly to That End-He Says Derk De Ruiter Was Wronged.

Councilman Olsen thinks that he has been shamefully treated by some of his Democratic friends, and, as a result, he does not feel any too friendly toward the party that claims the honor of having brought him into prominence. He went to Council, as he himself says, with the purpose of getting on the Board of Public Improvements, in order to accomplish some good for the South Side. Mayor Sullivan appointed him chairman of the board, making Messrs. Hicklin and Murphy the other members, and everything went well for a time. Through some misunderstanding of the extent of their powers, perhaps, their efforts to interfere with the street commissioner's department were resisted by Mr. De Ruiter, and the matter was carried into the courts. Mr. Olsen still remained as chairman of the board, however, until last Thursday night. At the joint convention a new board was elected, with Councilmen Burns, Gauss and Cooper as its members. Mr. Olsen refused to resign, although some of his Democratic friends say that he promised to do so.

"I don't know who said that," Mr. Olsen said to a Journal reporter, yesterday, "but whoever it was told a deliberate lie. I was repeatedly asked to resign, but I said I would not, and I shall stick to my decision. I believe I am chairman of the Board of Public Improvements yet, but if the Democrats don't want me they can crowd me out. I say that I believe, by law, I am still a member of that board and its chairman. The court decided that we had no right to interfere with the street commissioner's de-partment, but it also held that we bad the power, as a board, to condemn unsafe buildings, and to perform all the duties that were ascribed to Mayor Sullivan's

that were ascribed to Mayor Sullivan's committee on city improvements. Under those circumstances, I do not see why a new board should have been created and why I should have been ignored."

"Do you think the Democrats have intentionally ignored you?" he was asked.

"Yes. There is an element in Council that is trying to run everything into politics, and they know I am not one of them. Mayor Sullivan, Mr. Rassman, Mr. Woollen and Mr. Yontz did everything in their power to keep me off of the Board of Improvements. I know they did that, because if they had favored me, why didn't the Mayor put me on the committee on city improvements, which is to take the place of the board? They knew I wanted to go on that committee, but the Democrats didn't want me on, and that settled it. Well, that's all right. If the Democrats don't want me I don't want them."

"Why are the Democratic Councilmen so opposed to you?"

crats don't want me I don't want them."

"Why are the Democratic Councilmen so opposed to you?"

"Simply because I won't come out and run everything into politics. The Democrats here act like a set of fools, anyway, whenever they get into power. The history of the party shows it. Whenever they do get anything their way they are either too hasty or they are ignorant, for they never know what to do nor how to do it. I have been a Democrat now for twenty years, but I never kne was much about the Democratic party in all that time as I have learned in the past two months, while I have been in Council. Nor am I under any obligations to the Democrats, for it was the Republicans who elected me to Council. The Democrats did little or nothing to assist me, and I don't feel that I owe them very much. Why, my best customers are Republicans, and nearly all of my associates are Republican. I think that hereafter I shall be independent in politics. I think that will be my best policy, for I have recently learned that a man's own party can turn around and knife him behind his back. Those four men I named don't like me or my methods because I won't join them in making everything a political issue. They, of course, say to the public that they don't intend to manage the city's affairs in the interests of the Democratic party, but they might say it until doomsday and not tell the truth. They want everything on a basis of politics, and I do not. I told them so, and their revenge is to crowd me back where they think I can't do them any harm, as they call it. Why, everything that is being done in Council right now is for policy. Mr. Coy engineered an ordinance to appropriate \$10,000 for street improvements, and it was rushed through both bodies at the last meeting. Now, why not do that at the time! Simply because they think it will help the Democrats in the election next Monday. That's the reason they hurried the matter up so fast."

"There is a rumor that you intend to resign your seat in Council. Is there anything in it?"

"I have

"I have told some of my friends that I felt like resigning, and I would do so if it was not for the expense of a special election. I have had all I want of the Council. The Democrats don't want me there, and, The Democrats don't want me there, and, of course, the Republicans don't admire me very much, and, take it all in all. I think I have had enough. And there is another matter which I wish to explain. I want the Journal to quote me in it because I want to reach its readers. When I went on the Board of Public Improvements I wanted to see everything done in a business way. I thought that we had some jurisdiction in the street commissioner's department, but the court decided otherwise. I am convinced now that under the law I had no right to hold De Rutter to some of the requirements I proposed, and I feel that I owe him a full and frank apology. I did him an injustice and I want to make amends for it. I have tried to be honest with myself and honest with my friends. I have done my best, but it seems that honesty fails to meet with approval some times with certain classes of people."

Amusement Notes. The Reuben Glue company will close a very successful week's engagement at the Park Theater to-night. Eunice Goodrich will be the next attraction. George C. Staley, in "A Royal Pass," the first three nights, and Evans & Hoey, in "A Parlor Match," the last three, are the attractions booked for English's Operahouse next week. The Grand will remain closed.

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"We have used Hood's Sareaparilla with excellent effect in our family of six children, and find it to be the best article of its kind we have

"I frequently prescribe Hood's Sarsaparilla for that the blood should be purified, as at this season impurities which have been accumulating for months, or even years, are liable to manifest themselves, and seriously affect the health.

my patients," said a New York physician, whose name, if given, would be recognized as that of a leading specialist, "and I do so with a great deal of confidence. I believe in it as a pure, reliable blood purifier, with especial merit as a tonic Then, I can rely upon it being of uniform strength and merit, because it is prepared in large quantities and from the best ingredients, by men who have given a great deal of thought and care to its composition, and whose whole lives have been devoted to the study and preparation of medicines. I know from experience that Hood's Sarever heard of. It keeps the blood in good condition and gives the children a good appetite." Mrs. scribed more and more by the medical profession."

F. R. WILKE, 210 Livingston ave., Albany, N. Y. N. B.-Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla

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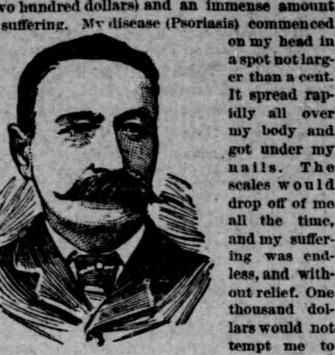
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Scratched twenty-eight years. Body covered with scaly psoriasis. Constant shedding of scales. Suffering endless and without relief. Scratched all to time. Physicians and the usual remedies useless. \$200 thrown away. Cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES at a cost of \$5. Skin now as clear and free from scales as a baby's. Cured Jan. 20. 1887. Cure permanent to date-Feb. 5, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

If I had known of the Cuticura Remedies twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced



It spread rapnails. The scales would ing was endout relief. One WATERBURY, Vt., Jan. 20, 1887.

Cuticura

Cuticura Remedies, the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically and infallibly cure every and humors of the skin, scalp and blood, with | scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary or contagiors, when all other methods fail.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation. clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores. removes crusts and scales and restores the hair. Cuticura Soap, the

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red and oily skins prevented by Cuticura Soap.

year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the Cuticura Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of Cutieura, and three bottles of Cutieura Resolvent, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twentyeight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anyone who reads this may write to me, and I will DENNIS DOWNING,

I confirm my cure of Jan. 20, 1887, which re mains complete and permanent to date. DENNIS DOWNING, WATERBURY, Vt., Feb. 5, 1890.

Remedies

greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier and great est of humor cures, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus respecies of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burn- moves the CAUSE. Hence, the Cuticura Remeing, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply diseases | dies cure every humor and disease of the skin, to scrofula, when the best physicians and all

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34 Union Square, New York City, Aug. 31st, 1889. After a series of tests at our Elizabethport factory, extending over a period of several months, we have decided to use the WILLIMANTIC SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, believing it to be the best thread now in the market, and strongly recommend it to all agents, purchasers and users of the Singer Machines. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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Invariably find in its columns. The issue for APRIL 6 will be no exception to this rule. It will contain

All the Current News of the World

Collected by the Journal's correspondents and through the agencies of the two great Press Associations; Local Affairs will be completely covered by the Journal's industrious and capable staff; Social and Personal Events in the city and State will be presented with a completeness not attempted by any other Indiana paper; SHIRLEY DARE, CLARA BELLE, EMMA V. SHERIDAN, and other well-known and popular writers will contribute, and GEORGE RUSSELL JACKSON'S Wit, Wisdom and Philosophy will amuse and instruct. Perhaps the most notable thing in the issue of the 6th will be a statement of the present relations of

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Which is full of interest tor church-workers and all others familiar with the life-work of these men.

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ights	10.00	19 lights	17.1
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Notice is hereby given that this Company will, beginning with April 10 and until-July 10, make service connections for applicants to dwellings upon the present lines of its low-pressure pipes, upon the For dwellings of six rooms or less, upon the sub-scription to and payment for one share of the capital stock of this Company (\$25.) Contracts to furnish gas to supply these services will be made upon the same terms as to rates and payments as have heretofore prevailed. All applications to be in before July 10, even where houses are not then completed, to enable the Company to make the necessary provision for the additional supply of gas and the large amount of field work necessary to connect with the present The above offer being different from any heretofor made, it is proper to say that the new services likel to be applied for will require an additional supply of gas. To provide this an expenditure in excess of the amount it may productly set aside from its revenue of this year must be raised in some manner, and insumed as the consumer will probably save the further amount of his subscription in the first year, it was concluded that it would be no hardship to ask him to subscribe to the stock as above.

As is no could known to the public, \$90,000 of the certificate indebtedness of the Company has been paid off this year. The certificates still outstanding amount to \$512,000. They are not due until March 1, 1893, but under the conditions of the contract with the trustee upon which they were issued, it is incumbent upon the Company to use certain portions of its revenue each year to apply in the payment of this certificate of indebtedness, and therefore it is limited in the amount to be taken from the revenues to pay for the extension of its supply tipe lines and new wells. By order of the Board of Directors,

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